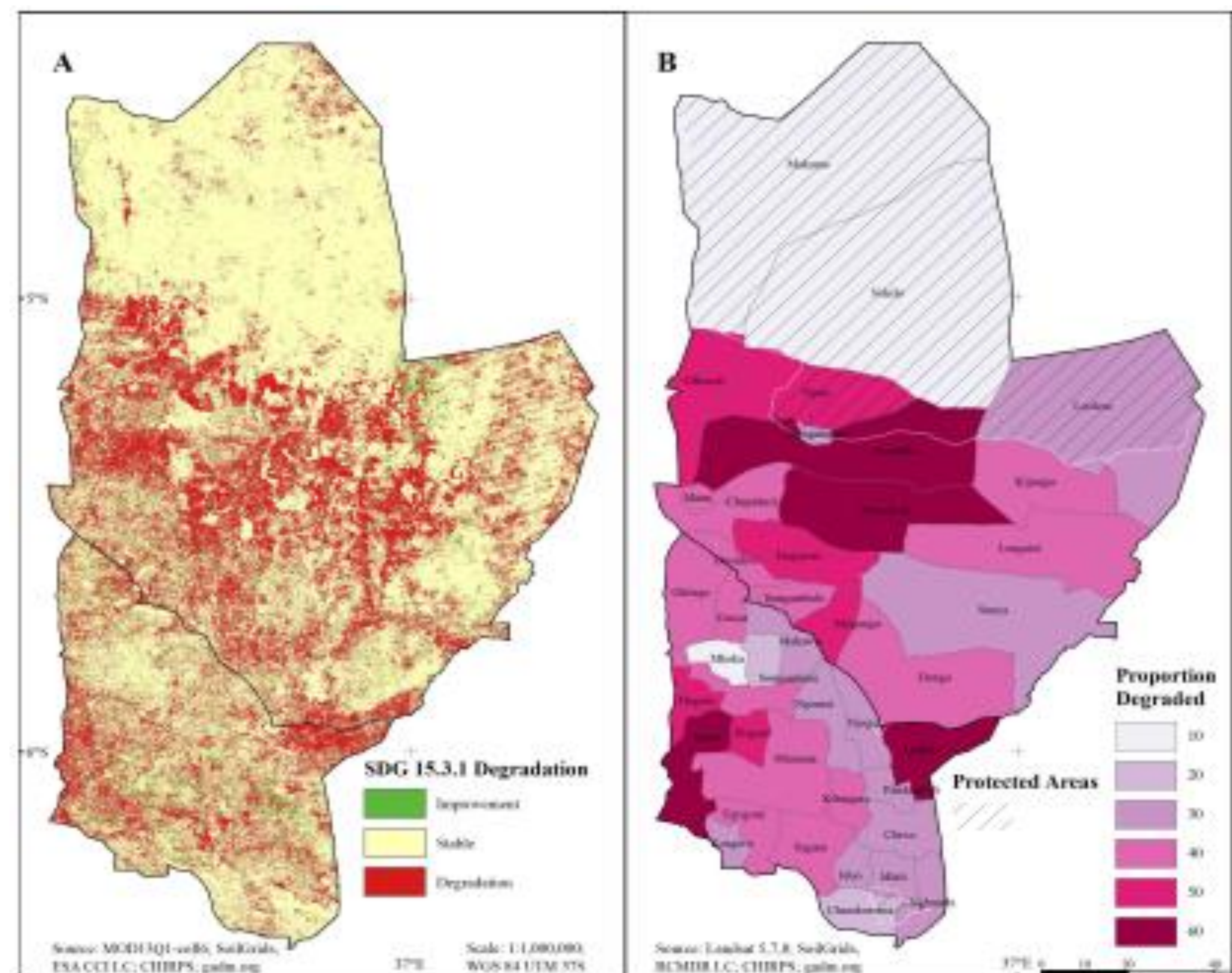
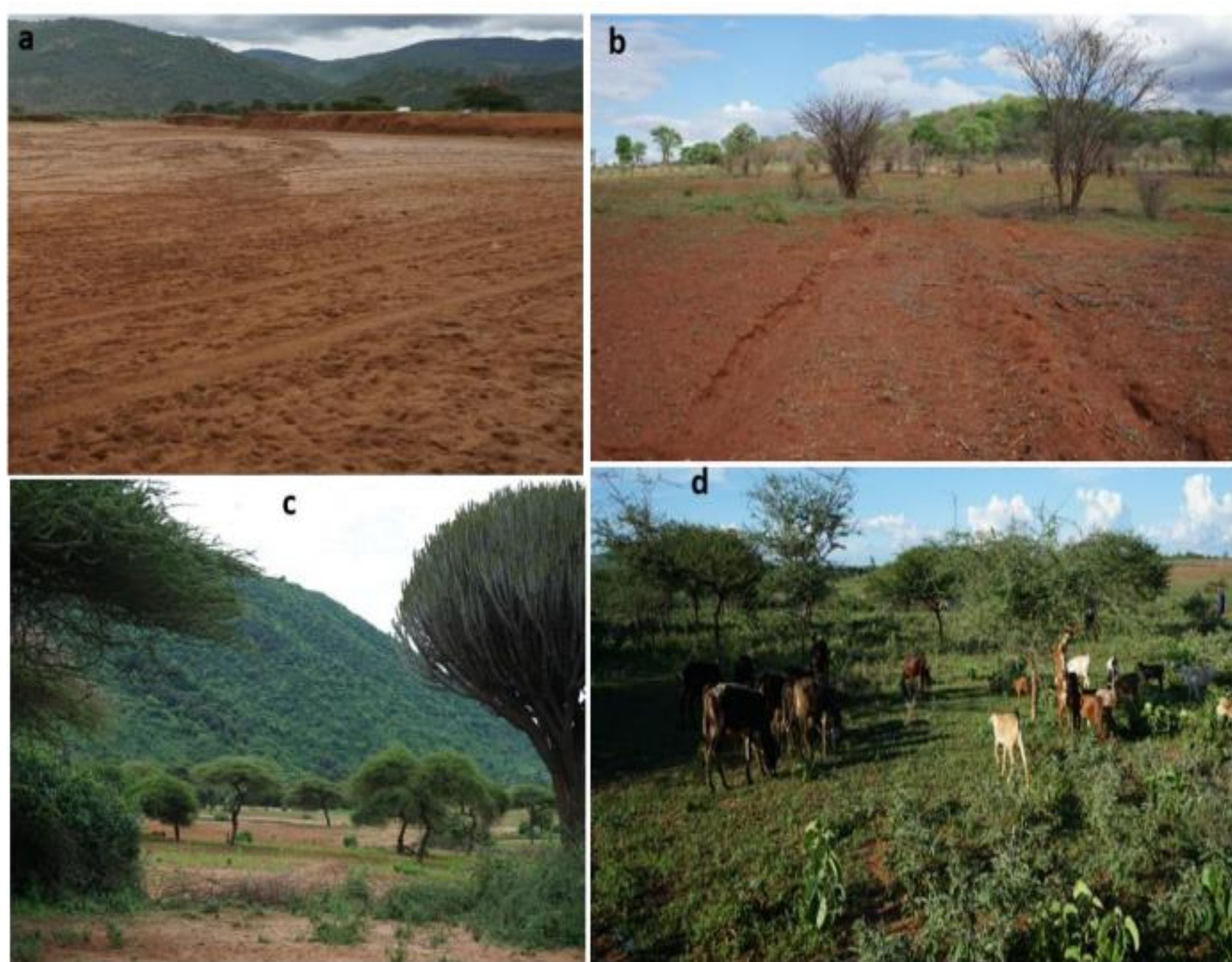


MAPPING LAND DEGRADATION HOTSPOTS IN TANZANIA

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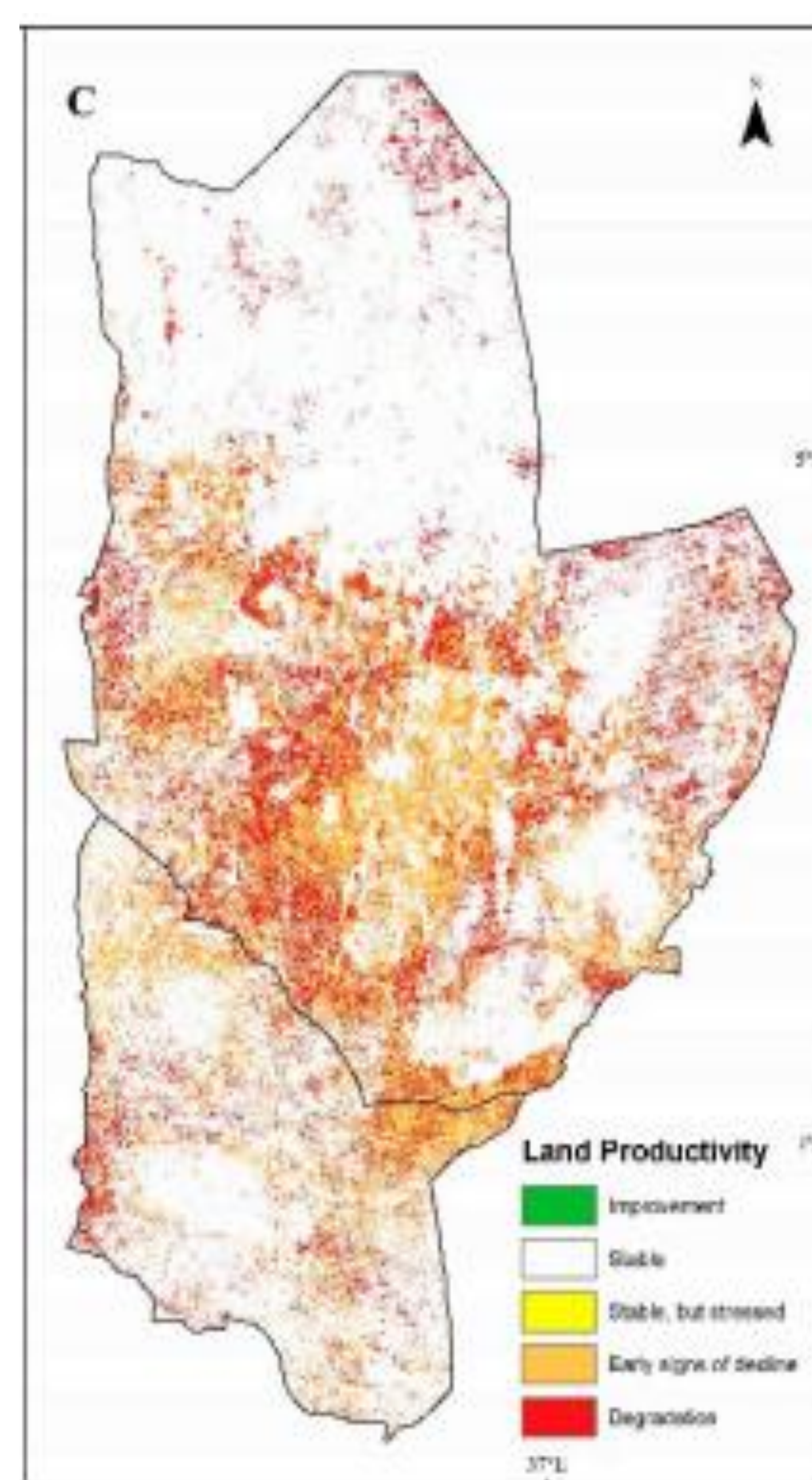


BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Land degradation (LD) is a major threat to sustainable agricultural production in semi-arid zones of Tanzania. LD is caused by human activities, climatic and natural processes. Sustainable land use (SLU) practices are promoted to avoid, reduce LD or restore degraded landscapes. Geospatial tools were utilized to generate maps on the hotspots of LD in Kongwa and Kiteto districts of Tanzania to guide targeting of SLU practices to reduce or rehabilitate degraded land.

VALIDATION, SCALING SITES & SUITABLE AGROECOLOGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

KEY FINDINGS



- 29% of land degraded between 2000 – 2019 comprising 42% of cropland
- Only 3% of land improved
- Land productivity declined in 70%
- 25% of land need to be improved to achieve the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets by 2030
- Maps identify priority zones for targeting SLU practices to reduce or restore degraded landscapes.

PARTNERS INVOLVED



Mapping was conducted in semi-arid rangelands of central Tanzania covering Kongwa and Kiteto Districts. The two districts are among the most degraded landscapes in Tanzania.

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